

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

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April 20	"	Habsburg	Capt. Klenzberger	May 20	"	Habsburg	Capt. Klenzberger
May 6	"	Semirami	" Martiniello	27	"	Semirami	" Martiniello
" 18	"	Cleopatra	Ivashin	June 8	"	Cleopatra	" Ivashin

Fortnightly service: Alexandria-Brindisi-Trieste.
 Passenger leaves Alexandria on or about 10th and 14th May.
 For East African Line
 (Departures from Egypt: To Aden, Kismayu, Bombay (Colombo), Penang, Hongkong, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, etc. May 4. To Aden, and Bombay (Colombo) and service about May 28
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 To Aden, Mombasa, Kisumu, Malindi, Delage Bay, Durban about 4th May.
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Scones, Oakes, Flour Puddings,
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It is packed in Tins or Bottles, and will keep for years in perfect condition.
Supplied by Storekeepers and Grocers in Cairo and Alexandria. Manufactured by
Wholesale Agents: CHASE & BLACKWELL, Ltd., London & C. & R. WORTON, London;
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Evening Wear. Also Fans, Fancy
Pins, Artificial Flowers, Pearl Neck
lets, and Chignons.
Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Hand
kerchiefs in Real Irish Linen.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

May. 5. Alhambra. Italian opera's company. 9 p.m.
Sat. 6. Ras-el-Tin Palace. Reception by H.H. the Khedive. 9 a.m.
H.H. the Khedive receives European ladies. 4 to 5 p.m.
A.C.G. grounds. Cricket. R.T.C. v. T.H. Marston's XI. 2 p.m.
British Rifle Club (Alex.). Practice on Mustapha Range. 2.30 p.m.
Match. Sergeants. 2nd Royal Berk. v. team from B.R.C. (Alex.) 3 p.m.
A.S.C. grounds. 1st Summer Meeting. (Second day). 2.30 p.m.
Gharbi. Figure Shooting. 2.30 p.m.
New Khedivial Hotel. M. Cullen's grand Concert. 5 p.m.

Sat. 13. Alderson's Garden. Variety Entertainment. 5 p.m.
Tues. 16. Behers Co's Office. Extraordinary General Meeting. 3.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

May. 5. Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghinny Boys Band in afternoon.
Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.
Troadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.

Sat. 6. National Bank. Extraordinary General Meeting. 4 p.m.
Sat. 13. Mohamed Ali Centenary. Grand River Pato.

Tues. 16. Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Fri. 19. Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

SOUS CE CLIMAT

certaines affections très répandues peuvent être parfaitement guéries avec ce remède, le meilleur au monde,



L'ÉMULSION SCOTT

Toux, rhumes, toutes affections de la gorge et des poumons (telles que phthisie, bronchite, catarrhe, fluxion de poitrine) et autres maladies des voies respiratoires sont de suite enrayerées, soulagées et finalement guéries, cette vérité s'appuyant tout particulièrement à la phthisie en ses premiers degrés. Aller chez le pharmacien et acheter

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THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23½ per annum. P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 275 (23½) per annum. Six months P.T. 136½ (11½). Three months P.T. 62 (\$0.19). N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 30. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 90. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 30 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Sullivan, Alexandria. London Office: 36, New Broad-street. E.C.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED. (CALCUL OFFICE: 17, CAMDEN STREET, E.C.)

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1860.

Editor & Manager: R. SELLING.

Printed One Piastre Tariff.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.

TOGO v. RODJESTVENSKY.

The meeting of Nibogostoff and Rodjestyvsky will soon take place, for the squadron of the former Admiral passed Malacca yesterday afternoon. According to French sources Rodjestyvsky intended to effect the junction somewhere near Batavia, but the London telegram we publish states that Admiral's fleet was seen 50 miles to the north of Kamranh on Sunday afternoon, so the meeting will probably take place off the Annam coast. The combined fleets will then start for their long journey of nearly 2,500 miles to Vladivostok by the Straits of Formosa. The general opinion throughout the European Press seems to be that somewhere in the neighbourhood of those straits Admiral Togo, with his magnificent fleet, is lying in wait for the Russians, that he will rally forth upon them at the right moment; that there will be a great pitched battle, in which the Tar's sailors, though fighting bravely, will be overwhelmed; and that the end of it will be the more or less complete destruction of Rodjestyvsky's whole armada. Doubtless, there are good grounds for such a belief, and both as friend of Japan, and as lover of peace, we may hope that the programme will work out in this manner; since thereby the success of our allies will be secured, but the war will be brought to an earlier close.

But the expected does not always happen, especially in warfare, and more particularly in modern naval warfare. On the face of it, the Japanese should win; for whether Togo is another Nelson or not, he is certainly a most capable commander, and he is at the head of the best fighting squadron on the seas at the present moment. His officers are first-rate, at least as daring and expert as our own, and his crews have all the discipline and indomitable resolution which their countrymen have shown in the land campaign. We have every reason to believe that they will shoot straight, and we know that they will fight to the death. The Russians are a much more doubtful factor. Rodjestyvsky himself may or may not be a genius—we cannot tell; but hardly any of his officers have seen real war service, and his crews are largely composed of untrained, and, perhaps, unwilling, landmen. Therefore, it would not surprise us if we had a repetition, on a much greater scale, of the battle between the Americans and Spaniards off Cuba, in which all the skill and capacity were on the one side, while on the other there was nothing but hopeless and despairing courage. Nevertheless, there is always the element of chance to reckon with. On paper, it, Baltic Fleet, especially when it has effected its junction with Admiral Nibogostoff's contingent is stronger than Tar's, both in numbers and in its proportion of battleships. A naval battle at the best, is a doubtful affair. Accident may easily play an important part. A lucky Russian shell, a collision between two Japanese ironclads, or an internal explosion in one of them, might leave Togo with serious inferiority

THE BALTIC FLEET.

SIGHTED AGAIN.

FRENCH HOSPITALITY.

RENEWED JAP AGITATION.

LONDON, May 4.

The "Daily Mail" reports from Hong Kong that the British S.S. "Telamachus" sighted the Russian fleet at Hon-Koko, 50 miles to the north of Kamranh, in the afternoon of the 30th April. Three steamers are constantly plying between Saigon and the fleet, with full cargoes of flour, rice, lard, fish, vegetables, cattle, brandy and wine. (Renter.)

SINGAPORE, May 4.

The Russian fleet has passed outside Japs. (Renter.)

SINGAPORE, May 4.

Four Russian battleships, one armoured cruiser, one gunboat and one collier passed Malacca this afternoon, going south. These doubtless form Admiral Nibogostoff's squadron. (Renter.)

TOKYO, May 4.

The press is renewing the agitation against the French hospitality to the Russian fleet. (Renter.)

PARIS, May 4.

It is believed here that Admiral Jouglaux has himself gone in search of the Russian fleet to renew the formal injunction to respect French neutrality. (Renter.)

SAIGON, May 4.

The French authorities have placed large numbers of French seamen on board the "Diana," to prevent her escaping. (Renter.)

STATE OF RUSSIA.

GENERAL STRIKE AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, May 4.

A general strike has been declared. (H.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Consular fleet on the people in front of the church. Seven persons were killed. (H.)

WARSAW, May 4.

The workmen have compelled all shops and offices to close, and stopped all traffic with a view to enforcing the general strike. Business is at a standstill. This afternoon a ten-year-old boy joined at a Consol post in the principal thoroughfare. A Consol pursued and seized his shoulder, cleaving it to his waist. (H.)

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

KING'S VISIT TO PARIS.

H.M. RETURNS TO TOWN.

After luncheon with the Marquis de Breteuil yesterday the King had over an hour's interview with M. Delcassé, who was one of the guests. M. Delcassé returned to the Foreign Office manifestly highly pleased. Considerable importance is attached to this incident in French official circles, especially in view of the fact that the King had 20 minutes' close conversation with the German Ambassador after the dinner at the Elysée.

PARIS, May 4.
The King returning to England to-day.

PARIS, May 4.
King Edward left for London in the morning.

LONDON, May 4.
Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Asquith-Douglas met the King at Victoria Station. It is reported at his Majesty's desire. The King had some minutes' conversation with them before driving away from the station.

KAISER RETURNS TO GERMANY.

VERDI, May 4.
The Emperor William has left for Germany.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

BERLIN, May 4.
Count Tattenbach is taking the Sultan the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle in brilliancy.

KOWEIT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.
The Porte has called Lord Lansdowne's attention to the presence of four British men-of-war at Koweit. Lord Lansdowne replied that he had no information and desired to discuss the matter.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, May 4.
Marylebone beat North by 10 wickets.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Lord Milner arrived at Alexandria yesterday. His wife is staying at the New Rousoum Hotel. The wife will move to the old hotel to-day.

The newly appointed second-in-command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Major-General Sir A. W. Murray, A.C.B., C.M.G., distinguished himself in Egypt. When Commander of the "Orion," during the Egyptian War in 1882, he was present at the occupation of Ismailia and the capture of Tel-el-Khass. He was promoted to his services in the command of the naval division on the Sweet Water Canal, organized for transport of stores to the front and the conveyance of sick and wounded to the base, was mentioned in despatches, and received the Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star, and the Medjidieh and Cross.

Major A. E. Delavoy, A.S.C., has been granted leave of absence for four months, with permission to travel in Italy and France.

Captain A. Remond and B. Remond have been promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major.

Dr. R. W. H. Brinkley, of Bayreuth, arrived at Alexandria from Syria yesterday, and is leaving this afternoon with his wife and daughter for a six months' holiday in England.

TYROL.

Wessingtonville, April 30.
The first-class private hotel at Wessingtonville, Tyrol, (between Innsbruck and Trento), Tyrol, is now open. The hotel is a fine building, with a large and comfortable dining room. The hotel is a fine building, with a large and comfortable dining room. The hotel is a fine building, with a large and comfortable dining room.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Largest first class and most comfortable hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea. Central location. Under English management.

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The best Italian hotel in the Riviera and England. The hotel is a fine building, with a large and comfortable dining room. The hotel is a fine building, with a large and comfortable dining room. The hotel is a fine building, with a large and comfortable dining room.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STREET AND OFFICIALS DOWN FOUND IN THE MATRICH DISTRICT OF CAIRO AT DAWN TO-MORROW WILL BE PUNISHED BY THE POLICE.

BARON AT THE BOKHARI.—The British military bands will play on Tuesday and Friday evenings in the Bishah Gardens from the 16th inst. between 9 and 11 p.m.

P. W. D. CONTRACTS.—Messrs. Mikalich and Perullo have secured the contract for the construction of three masonry barrages below the Margh, near Shabrah, at the price of L.E. 2,174.

BEETLE CATCH.—30 vessels passed through the Canal on the 2nd and 3rd inst. 11 of these were British, 1 French, 2 German, 1 Austrian, 1 Turkish, 2 Dutch, 3 Italian. The receipts for the two days were frs. 300,869.27.

CAIRO "ZOO".—On account of the Egyptian Army Infantry Band having left Cairo for Alexandria for the summer season, it will be unable to perform in the Zoological Gardens at Ghizeh until the autumn. The band of the boys' military school will play in the Zoological Gardens every Friday afternoon.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—The consulates will fly their national flag on Saturday in honor of the namesday of King George of Greece, and after a solemn mass at the Evangelismos Church, at which the Greek Consul-General will be present, a reception will be held at the Hellenic Consulate-General.

EGYPTIAN ESTATES.—An application has been made to the committee of the London Stock Exchange to appoint a special settling day in aid to grant an official quotation for the shares of the Egyptian Estates, Limited. The shares of the company have been lodged for this purpose by the London brokers of the company, Messrs. Sheppards, Peilly, Scott & Co.

ALL SAINTS, CAIRO.—Our readers will see by a notice in our advertising columns that the committee of the London Stock Exchange has decided to appoint a special settling day in aid to grant an official quotation for the shares of the Egyptian Estates, Limited. The shares of the company have been lodged for this purpose by the London brokers of the company, Messrs. Sheppards, Peilly, Scott & Co.

MURRAY'S GUIDE TO EGYPT.—The editorship of "Murray's Guide to Egypt" has been transferred to Mr. H. H. Hall, who aims at restoring to the work its original character and the author's point of view, that it is now enjoyed. The new edition will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Stanford, and it will then be found, we believe, that the book has been entirely rewritten.

BIO BEQUESTS.—The will of Mr. Jean Dima, a Greek merchant of Mansourah, who died recently at Naples, was opened at the Hellenic Consulate General at Alexandria on Wednesday. The deceased left £1,000 for distribution among the Moslem institutions as a sign of his gratitude towards this country. The bequest has been entrusted to the Daira Khassa to deal with. Mr. Dima was born in Chios, in the island of the Aegean, and he bequeathed £4,000 to that town, and also left bequests of £2,000 to the Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria, £1,000 to the Greek Fleet Fund, £150 to the Patriotic Society of Alexandria, £100 to the Greek Hospital, etc. During his lifetime he built the Dima School at Mansourah at a cost of £1,500.

SALONS AND SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.—The first concert given at the institute since the building of the new hall took place last Wednesday evening, when a large and appreciative audience assembled to enjoy what proved to be a most attractive programme. Major R. M. (Jany, D.S.O., kindly presided. Songs by Mrs. E. N. Thompson, Mrs. A. W. Murray, and Miss Murray were enthusiastically received. The latter in her song "Hushen" being recognized by the audience. Miss M. K. Gibson (who also kindly accompanied most of the songs) gave, perhaps, the greatest pleasure of the evening, by her exquisite rendering, on the violin, of "Soleil d'Amour" and "Mour", both of which had to be repeated. The songs by Rev. R. W. H. Brinkley, Mrs. A. W. Murray, and Mrs. W. H. Brinkley were well received, and Mr. Brinkley's fine voice showed to great advantage in his last song "Love, could I only tell thee." The songs and songs, and "Lambert Watch," by G. H. Murphy, A.S.C., and P. G. G. R.A.M.C., were not the least enjoyable items of the programme, and were fully appreciated by all present. Last, but by no means least, was the violin playing of the evening's entertainment. As the music was extremely fine and the recitations were most cleverly given, and fairly convulsed his audience with laughter. After repeated encores, he was permitted to add another item to the programme. Votes of thanks and the singing of "God save the King" brought the most enjoyable evening to a close. Amongst those present were Major and Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Finch, Mr. John Reid and party, Rev. H. P. Reid and party, Mr. and Mrs. Seed, Dr. and Mrs. Baranumian, etc. The collection at the door realised P.T. 188, which, after deducting for expenses of printing, etc., left P.T. 77 to be handed over to the Institute for good relief fund.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER. Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in Cairo, Alexandria & The Sudan. Sole Importers: L. F. FLEURET, 1, PLACE D'ISRAËL, and J. M. MALLAT, 10, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, CAIRO.

THE KHEDIVE'S REPLY.

The Khedive has sent the following graciously worded letter to the President of the Alexandria Municipality:—

M. le Président,
"Dans sa séance plénière tenue le 26 avril dernier, le Conseil Municipal d'Alexandrie a voté la proposition d'un de ses membres, voté à l'unanimité, un crédit de mille livres pour la célébration du centenaire de Mohamed Ali et nommé un comité qui prendra l'initiative de l'organisation des fêtes."
Je suis touché des sentiments manifestés par le Conseil Municipal à l'égard du fondateur de la ville, et je tiens à vous assurer, Monsieur le Président, ainsi que les honorables membres de la Commission de ma vive gratitude qui est certainement partagée par la famille Khédiviale toute entière.
Ces actes de loyalisme m'ont d'autant plus agréables que je le dois à ma bonne ville d'Alexandrie, qui a le droit de se vanter d'un véritable attachement.
L'importance de la somme votée, à laquelle s'ajoutent les souscriptions privées, me permet de penser qu'une notable partie de ce crédit pourra être consacrée soit à une œuvre de bienfaisance soit aux besoins de la ville.
J'espère que le Conseil Municipal, en prenant, dans la loi, les meilleures dispositions, je sais cette occasion pour vous donner, M. le Président, l'assurance de mes sentiments affectueux.

MOHAMED ALY CENTENARY.

THE KHEDIVE'S REPLY.

The Khedive has sent the following graciously worded letter to the President of the Alexandria Municipality:—

M. le Président,
"Dans sa séance plénière tenue le 26 avril dernier, le Conseil Municipal d'Alexandrie a voté la proposition d'un de ses membres, voté à l'unanimité, un crédit de mille livres pour la célébration du centenaire de Mohamed Ali et nommé un comité qui prendra l'initiative de l'organisation des fêtes."
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J'espère que le Conseil Municipal, en prenant, dans la loi, les meilleures dispositions, je sais cette occasion pour vous donner, M. le Président, l'assurance de mes sentiments affectueux.

ABAS HIKMI.
Le Caire, Palais d'Abdine, le 5 mai 1905.

The Alexandria P.T. Council held a meeting at the Municipality yesterday to consider the above letter. Among those present were Mahmoud Sidky Pasha, and Messrs. Am. A. Ralli, Ahmed Bey Yehia, L. Zerrudachi, Baron A. de Menasse, Dr. Schiue Bey, L. Scouffier, P. Fauder, Mansour Bey Yousef, Sidky Bey Abasi, E. Beneshi, Mahdour Bey, Fadon Bey, R. Rola, M. M. de Zizina, de Tchekou, Michel, Staschid, Bourgeois, Barthelemy, A. Serock, L. Stagni, L. M. Bey Hafez, R. Canivet, Turin Bey Yehia, W. P. Chataway, and J. Selky Bey.

The Governor of Alexandria opened the proceedings by reading his Highness's letter and expressing the most lively satisfaction in regard to the contents, as they showed how cordially the Khedive approved of the enterprise. Mr. Amrose Ralli seconded his Excellency's sentiments, and all present testified by their enthusiastic applause to the great pleasure which the Khedive's letter had afforded them. Mr. Ralli's speech was most eloquent, and he ended by a call for three cheers for his Highness, which was most heartily responded to by all present.

The meeting subsequently discussed the question of organizing subscriptions for the madhouse which was to bear the name of Mohamed Ali. The madhouse scheme met with the approval of all present, with the exception of Count Zizina, who abstained from voting because he considered that the selection of a work of public utility ought only to be decided upon after the matter had been fully considered by a special committee.

The meeting decided that the executive P.T. Council, consisting of Mr. Zerrudachi, Yehia Bey, and Baron A. de Menasse, should be charged with the collection of subscriptions, and should share in this work together with the committee already appointed for this purpose.

CELEBRATIONS IN CAIRO.

Preparations for the celebration of the centenary of the dynasty of Mohamed Ali have been recently begun in Cairo. A triumphal arch is being erected at the north entrance to the city. The arch is being erected at the north entrance to the city. The arch is being erected at the north entrance to the city. The arch is being erected at the north entrance to the city.

THE LATE ZEKY PASHA.

The funeral of the late Mohamed Zaky Pasha left the house of the deceased, in the Ismailia quarter of Cairo, about 4 p.m. yesterday. A large number of very distinguished Egyptians followed the body to its last resting place, among them being Mustafa Pasha Fahmy (his nephew), Kait Pasha (representative of the Khedive), Ras Pasha, Yacoub Pasha, Artin, Cleverland, Pasha, the Indian Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil Pasha, D.S.O., and many other well-known British and Egyptian officials.

A number of the Princes of the Khedivial Family have left cards and messages of condolence at the house of the deceased Pasha, who left a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

A. S. C.

Programme of music which will be played by the band of the 2nd Bat. (Royal Berks) Regt. at the 1st Summer Meeting (2nd day), to be held to-morrow:
1. "The Merry Widow" (Waltz).
2. "Overton" (L. Conte de St. Marc).
3. "Valse-Tout Paris" (Waltz).
4. "Selection-Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mas.).
5. "Intermezzo" (Ensemble).
6. "Polonaise" (Ma-Ken).
7. "Selection-All the Girls" (Schubert).
8. "The First Kiss" (Schubert).
9. "Selection-The Captain of the Steam-Baker".
10. March—"The Return of the Troops" (Blaschke).

NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

EVOLUTION OF PORT SUDAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

The Khedivial mail S.S. "Mahalla," which left here on 31st inst. for Suva, had also the pleasure of discharging and taking on board the air on the Stock Exchange are hushed, and the issue of life and death of men and nations paralysed the imagination and cry "halt" to speculation. There are sellers who must sell, but no one has any heart to buy while the deep shadow of coming events looms dark over the hearts of men.

There is practically nothing new to report since last week; the holidays having occupied the greater part of the interval since we last wrote, and the Settlement taken up by the replainer of the time. There is a decided dearth of new business, as the result of the impending naval action in the East still hangs in the balance. As is always the case, the uncertainty of the situation has been its weakest point, for even adverse events are, in a way, better than suspense and rumour of all sorts.

Added to this we have a slight reaction in the market, as a result of recent German utterances, and a sharp break in the American market, so that the prevailing tone this week has been dull—one might fairly say weak.

Egyptian stocks were steady, and Daira Sanieh shares were as high as 94½ on Tuesday, but this market has weakened with the rest, Daira falling back to 92½. Bank shares were also easier, National 27 and Agricultural 19½, with little doing.

THE KHEDIVE.

According to present arrangements, the Khedive will leave for Europe on or about the 10th prox. His Highness intends paying a visit to England, and his trip to Europe. His Highness intended Friday prox. to day at the Mosque of Abu el Abbas, Alexandria.

CAIRO IMPROVEMENTS.

One of the most important, though to the average citizen least noticeable, of the improvements that are being carried out in Cairo is the renovation of that part of the town lying between the Mikky and the Hamamya. This Highness intended Friday prox. to day at the Mosque of Abu el Abbas, Alexandria.

Up to the present, however, the large block of built lying between the Mikky and the Hamamya, which is the central station of the tramway system of the town, has been covered with miserable one-story buildings, mostly built entirely of wood, which have thus been allowed to monopolise one of the most valuable sites in the whole of the city. At last, however, the Waki Administration, to which this block has been made up since several years ago, and the whole of the wretched structures on this land that have hitherto formed the left-hand limit of the entrance to the Mikky Mohamed Ali, are being pulled down to give place to buildings which, it is to be hoped, will not only prove an immense improvement to the appearance and character of the locality, but will furnish accommodation that is easily needed to enable the business of the town to follow its natural course in this district.

ALEXANDRIA'S ANTIQUITIES.

Besides the monuments derived from the excavations, the Alexandria Museum has been enriched by gifts from Messrs. Desjardins Brothers of two monuments in limestone, which are very remarkable, one for native art of the Greco-Roman period, and the other for Coptic art. M. Stojis has also made a gift to the Museum of doors of tombs covered with paintings.

In April, 171 persons visited the Museum (of whom 315 paid for admission), against (388) visited in April, 1904. 293 persons visited Pompey's Pillar, as compared to 86, and 475 visited Kom el-Shougafa, as compared to 65.

The summer hours of the Museum, i.e., May 1 to October 31, are 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The hours for visiting Kom el-Shougafa and Pompey's Pillar remain unchanged, i.e., from 8 a.m. to sunset. On Wednesday the Museum is closed. The Museum Committee has, at the request of Dr. Brodie, reduced the price of admission during the summer to Kom el-Shougafa from P.T. 5 to P.T. 3, and to Pompey's Pillar from P.T. 3 to P.T. 1.

BANDMAN-DALLAS COMPANY.

At first the sailings will be four weekly, but it is hoped that, with the support from the merchants, and others, it may be necessary to run more frequently.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A new line of British owned and managed passenger and cargo steamers from London to Delagoa Bay, calling at intermediate ports, named the British East African Steamship Company, will shortly be inaugurated.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Elman S.S. "Alexandria" sailed here yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with passengers and general cargo, including 861 bales cotton, and 100 bales of wool. The Elman S.S. "Alexandria" sailed here yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with passengers and general cargo, including 861 bales cotton, and 100 bales of wool.

EGYPTIAN SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

London, April 28.

An awed world is holding its breath and listening for the clash of arms and ships, and the clash of great fleets that are waiting to meet. Even the air on the Stock Exchange are hushed, and the issue of life and death of men and nations paralysed the imagination and cry "halt" to speculation. There are sellers who must sell, but no one has any heart to buy while the deep shadow of coming events looms dark over the hearts of men.

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EGYPTIAN AND SUDAN AGENCY.

A full dividend of seven per cent on the Preference shares of the Egyptian and Sudan Agency, Limited, has been declared.

Holders of bearer warrants in this company can secure their dividend by cutting off the coupons and forwarding them to the company's offices at Sharia Kasr el Nil, Cairo.

KHEDIVIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the members representing Gharbiyah province for the K. A. S. was held at Tanta a few days ago, under the presidency of the Moudir. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Fauder, secretary-general of the society, the military inspector of the Gharbiyah, the chief engineer of irrigation (on behalf of the Inspector of Irrigation, who apologised for his absence), Siray Bey El Mary, representative of the moudirs, two members representing each markah, the secretary of the society in Gharbiyah, and several press representatives were present.

Hon. Mr. Secretary gave a short history of the society, showing how the society was about to fall and how, through the efforts of Prince Hussein Pasha, it had risen again and its present balance gradually. He stated that the notables of Gharbiyah did not, like those of other moudirs, pay any attention to the improvement of agriculture.

Siray Bey El Mary suggested that in order to carry out the recommendations of the circular issued by the Government concerning the cotton worm, the Government should make some arrangements between the Irrigation office and the society during the rotations.

He also suggested that stores for seeds and manure should be established by the society in each markah. An agricultural show in each markah should be held annually during the corn harvest.

Mohamed Bey Chirif suggested that experiments in manuring should be carried out in each markah at the expense of the members and under the control of the society's secretary.

Fathallah Bey Barakat stated that in his clever plantation, the stalk varied from 1.70 to 2.60 metres in length. He explained how it was planted and expressed his readiness to sell to the society any quantity of seeds that it might require.

Soliman Bey Ghannam proposed that the Government should issue a circular to the effect that only one-third of a plantation should be planted with cotton. Hon. Mr. Secretary replied that such an action of the Government would appear rather premature.

THEIR CONDITION.

The six pignies included four men and two women. One of the latter—an old woman—has distinctly apoplectic features, and is particularly repulsive in appearance; while the other three are young and healthy, and are described as a comparatively beautiful girl. The old woman was found to be ill, and it was considered best for her to be sent to hospital at Cairo. One of the men and one of the women of bronchitis, which it was thought would necessitate his detention for a few days. These exceptions all are said to be in good health, and were certified by the Sanitary doctor at Khartoum and by a leading physician in Cairo to be perfectly fit.

THE PIGNIES AT CAIRO.

A PROTEST FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Fox Bourne, writing to the London Free on behalf of the "Aborigines' Protection Society," makes a strong protest against the detention of the six pignies, now detained in Cairo. He says that the pignies are in the category of "envious little animals which have been beguiled into captivity not distinguishable from that to which strange quadrupeds, birds, or reptiles are subjected when their captors expect profit from making a show of them to gawping crowds of sightseers. What this but a cruel and senseless exhibition? Mr. Fox Bourne characterises the exhibition of these creatures as an outrage on the humane principles professed by all civilised nations, and especially our own.

COL. HARRISON'S DESCRIPTION.

Colonel Harrison has arrived in London from Cairo. Describing his stay with the pignies, the Colonel said that to a Renter interested in the pignies, he gained their confidence, they were quite friendly and eventually six of them—four men and two women—volunteered to come with me to England. They found comfort in their little village, and at night time, erected a small structure, under which I slept. They are of an extremely low order of intelligence, and know nothing of the world that goes on around them. They seem to have no religious notions, and possess no idea of a Supreme Being. Their average height is from four feet to four feet six inches, and, unusually enough, as a rule, they are all of the same height. The women have also better physical development. The men seemed to me to be starved to death. I observed that the prevalence of a terrible cough, due, perhaps, to the dampness of the atmosphere. All the pignies alike suffered from this to such a degree that it was difficult to sleep at night. I had quite expected to find that the pignies were all of the same height, but I was surprised to discover, as a result of medical examination of the pignies who accompanied me back to Egypt, that the lungs were all of the same size.

THE FINDING OF THE PIGNIES.
The finding of the pignies is thus described:—"Darkness was just setting in at the end of our first march in the forest when, during a stormy, thunderstorm, we came upon a small clearing among the trees. We knew that a pigny village was not far off. One of the party was despatched into the neighbouring forest to see the pignies, and to tell them of our approach. The actual finding of the pignies took place in the clearing, the trees being hidden away between the trees, sometimes in some inaccessible places. It consisted of some dozen little huts in a row, each about four feet in diameter, and less than four feet high at the highest point. In front of these burnt a bright fire, while within each of the dwellings crouched from eight to ten pignies. Later in the day, at my request, they came to my camp and danced. They are tremendous dancers, and they will perform for hours at a time. On subsequent occasions, I have seen many as a hundred performing before me. A striking characteristic of the people is their extraordinary silence; they will sit for hours without uttering a word. They are nomads, and their only wealth is in spears. The number of spears determines the number of wives these people can afford. They are practically all of the same height, being in a few leaves, while the men's attire consists of a scrap of skin round the waist. Their whole personal belongings consist of a poisoned spear and a bow, and a few spears. The women carry their infants slung across their sides."

EXTRAORDINARY SILENCE.

"On the first night only 35 came out to dance, all the women being kept in the huts, and on subsequent occasions, I have seen many as a hundred performing before me. A striking characteristic of the people is their extraordinary silence; they will sit for hours without uttering a word. They are nomads, and their only wealth is in spears. The number of spears determines the number of wives these people can afford. They are practically all of the same height, being in a few leaves, while the men's attire consists of a scrap of skin round the waist. Their whole personal belongings consist of a poisoned spear and a bow, and a few spears. The women carry their infants slung across their sides."

A FEARFUL PEOPLE.

"They are warlike hunters, and will boldly attack elephants by rushing up to it and shooting at the trunk. They are also a very warlike little people, and short while before my arrival in the forest they had killed, attacked and looted a Belgian caravan, and had even killed a man. They were no white men, but they were not the native soldiers of the Sudan. They are all of the same height, being in a few leaves, while the men's attire consists of a scrap of skin round the waist. Their whole personal belongings consist of a poisoned spear and a bow, and a few spears. The women carry their infants slung across their sides."

LIFE IN THE FOREST.

"Life in the forest is dreary in the extreme. It is always twilight, the sun never penetrates through the dense foliage, and for nine months of the year it rains with rain."

STOPE IN CAIRO.

After living for three weeks in the forest, Colonel Harrison, together with the six pignies who had volunteered to return with him, again left for Cairo. Nothing was heard of the pignies until they arrived in Cairo, where they were met by the British Consul, Sir Evelyn Baring. The pignies were then sent to the Khedivial Palace, where they are now being kept.

THEIR CONDITION.

The six pignies included four men and two women. One of the latter—an old woman—has distinctly apoplectic features, and is particularly repulsive in appearance; while the other three are young and healthy, and are described as a comparatively beautiful girl. The old woman was found to be ill, and it was considered best for her to be sent to hospital at Cairo. One of the men and one of the women of bronchitis, which it was thought would necessitate his detention for a few days. These exceptions all are said to be in good health, and were certified by the Sanitary doctor at Khartoum and by a leading physician in Cairo to be perfectly fit.

Colonel Harrison is still communicating with the British Consul in Khartoum, the Consul being full permission from the Congo Government.

ALDERSON'S GARDEN, RULKELEY.

In consequence of extensive alterations to the house in Alderson's Garden, the house will be closed all this month.

ALDERSON'S GARDEN, RULKELEY.

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BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN EGYPT.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN
ALY BEY OF SOHAG
AND
BUTROS EFFENDI OF ASSIOUT.

By a Native of Upper Egypt.

Aly Bey.—Isn't it strange, Butros Effendi, that there is hardly a day passes without hearing of a new foreign company starting in Egypt? When shall we wake up and do like them? I am afraid if we do not look out we shall soon find most of our lands in possession of Europeans, chiefly Englishmen.

Butros.—I wish we could succeed like they do in founding limited companies, but we cannot do so yet. The best thing for us would be to open our eyes and see how these companies are managed and find out the secrets of their success.

Aly Bey.—By the time that we find out these secrets, Egypt will be so full of foreign companies that we shall not know where to start.

Butros.—Oh, no; there is always something left. Besides, the majority of those foreigners are here only for money-making, and if they can sell their shares with good returns they will leave here and go to their motherland. But before we shall have to be the losers for being so late in starting. But why should not other people get rich in our land, if they mean to be honest, God-fearing, and unselfish business men? Indeed we should welcome such people, who have no desire to do the natives, and who realise that we have more right than they to the land of the Pharaohs.

Aly Bey.—By the way, wasn't it a timely action of the English officials in the Public Works Department to stop any sale in the lands, which might have benefited by raising the Assuan Dam?

Butros.—It certainly was very good for us, and we feel grateful to them. Who knows, perhaps they did it for our sake! Aly Bey.—I do not think so, because the English really study our interests. And in fact if we do benefit from any of their actions, it comes to us indirectly, because they toil for Egypt and their countrymen, but not the Egyptians.

Butros.—I do not quite agree with you, my friend, because although they do not show us any sympathy or love, they mean well, and we certainly owe a great deal to them.

Aly Bey.—The English officials are, without doubt, clever people and their best to fulfil their duties, but that is about all. They do not want us to care for them because they are so impossible in their ways and manners. Not long ago an English inspector offered me a cigarette, which I very gratefully accepted. Two days after I met him again, and this time I offered him one. But he very easily refused, and indeed was almost indignant about it. Afterwards I asked the sub-master to explain to me why the Englishman behaved like that, and he said that the English never like to accept anything from the natives because they think it will encourage familiarity. They are conscious of being our superiors and would not allow us anything that would tend to make us think less of their superiority.

They do not know that they are doing the reverse to what they should do. They know that we native chiefs treat our countrymen with consideration and humility, always keeping in touch with them, thereby winning their confidence, sympathy, and respect.

"But then," concluded the sub-master, "the English can do very well without us natives." You see, Butros, I do not think that they have any right to expect us to tolerate them if they treat us in this manner.

Butros.—But you must remember that there are generally two sides to every question, and I know that the English mean well. It is only a mistake.

Aly Bey.—Nothing displeases me so much as to see out in the country an English inspector with his big white hat, and walking stately, and a well-educated Egyptian subordinate, because directly I see the comparison, and I know that we are ruled by Westerners, and also because to treat the fellow as a servant, though the latter can satisfy a prince, as an amiable and interesting companion, and he probably knows more than the inspector about our country, they have come out for.

Butros.—I know, my boy, that your charges against the English are quite accurate, but I believe it is a mistake. They are not what they seem to be.

Aly Bey.—Do you mean to say that all this arrogance, pride, aloofness, and contempt of everything that is native, is more than a mistake?

Butros.—Yes, it is a sham. They think to be great, but because they are not, it is the greatest mistake they can make.

Aly Bey.—Do the English expect us to love them if their ways are diametrically opposed to those of our own people chiefly? But of course who are we, that the Anglo-Egyptians will carry their heads about us? It is quite immaterial whether we care for them or not.

Butros.—Oh, no. The English are after all human beings, and it is only natural that they should wish to be liked by us. I think they are so foolish that they would rather lose our love than gain it by adopting what they term a "wrong policy."

Aly Bey.—Surely, it isn't a wrong policy to treat us kindly and keep in touch with us? Butros.—Certainly not, but the English believe it to be so, and think that if this policy were successful in India it ought to be successful in Egypt. In fact they are so "hook-nosed" about it that it will take years to convince them that it is better for them and for us to treat us differently. Also, they keep aloof because they are so afraid of being Egyptianised.

Aly Bey.—But surely they don't mean to say that India is like Egypt; why, there are no two countries so different as these. They are not Egyptianised, and so they are so afraid of being Egyptianised, it is simply absurd for us to not want to mix with us, to join in our amusements, or to adopt any of our customs which they do not like. We simply want them to be kind and civil to us and keep in touch with us. You say, Butros, that the English in Egypt are better than I believe it because they speak from experience as you stayed in England three years, but we hear from other nations that the English lack charm in their manners.

Butros.—Yes, some Europeans say that, but I am sure that Anglo-Egyptians should not be afraid of all if the English are so different, naturally, i.e., as they would other people or themselves. During my long stay in England I liked their manners and ways immensely. You know, my boy, a lot of bovine and scraping is not necessary.

Aly Bey.—Oh, no, I do not like those "bovine" calculations, and I am thankful to say that our old elaborate ways of saluting are now dying out.

Butros.—It is a very great pity to see the Anglo-Egyptians, who really have done a great deal for us, so unpopular among the natives. I feel sorry for them, and I do hope before long they will change their unsocial ways and adopt their natural ones. It will be them far more good than anything they have done in Egypt.

Aly Bey.—They say that we natives are very ungrateful, when one of our prominent characteristics is gratitude. If they find us ungrateful, to be angry only shows that they blame. They do a lot of public works and worry their heads about "urgent irrigation works," when in reality there are far more important things which deserve every consideration. But this is only another proof to show that they do not keep in touch with us. They study Egypt and see what it wants, and generally leave the Egyptians to their own devices, although they are now all waiting for the solution of this question.

Butros.—By the way, my boy, what do you think are the things which we badly want as a nation?

Aly Bey.—There are many, my friend, but the chief are female education and sanitation. Either of these is far more important to us than the whole of the irrigation works in the country, including the wonderful Assuan Dam.

Butros.—You have hit it, Aly Bey, and I quite agree with you. In England girls and young fellows can always match it. But with us it is different, and the former are generally one generation or two behind the latter, and this fact has its deplorable results.

Aly Bey.—On another "high-capacity" steel the board, under whose direction I must discuss to you this stupendous subject. Good bye, Butros, I must be going.

STATE RAILWAYS.

NEW LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS.

In order to cope more satisfactorily with the increasing merchandise and coal traffic between Alexandria, Cairo and the districts of Lower Egypt, some important contracts have been placed for new and powerful locomotives, and for a large number of "high-capacity" steel bogie wagons on the Egyptian State Railway.

Several "Consolidation" type locomotives have been introduced into the service, and also one of a number of all-steel 30-ton bogie wagons, designed for conveying coal. The "Consolidation" type locomotives, which were built by the American Locomotive Company, have a large boiler, and a diameter of 4 ft. 6 in. The driving wheel base being 15 ft. 6 in.

The general design of these locomotives is distinctly American, but in order to suit the Egyptian climate an open-sided cab for the driver is provided. The tender runs on two four-wheeled bogies, has a carrying capacity of 4,000 gallons of water, and weighs, in working order, 40 tons.

The engine in working order has a weight of 64 tons, so that these locomotives have a weight, in running order, of no less than 106 tons 10 cwt.

Of the 30-ton coal wagons a large number have, within the last few weeks, been completed by the Leeds Forge Company for the State Railway. These wagons have been built in pairs, and are each equipped by the Leeds Forge Company, with Fox's patent compressed steel underframe and bogies. On account of the sand and dust storms, the bogie wheels casting and axle bearings are provided with unusually large water sprays.

THE NATIONAL BANK AND ABBYSSINIA.

The Correspondent of the "Financial News" writes from Addis Ababa (Abyssinia), under date of March 19:

As an earnest of his desire for commercial progress H. M. Menelik II. has just signed a charter empowering the National Bank of Egypt to establish a State bank here. The powers granted by the charter are fairly comprehensive: (1) Monopoly of all banking business in Abyssinia for fifty years; (2) right of issue of bank notes and power to establish a mint; (3) control of the State Treasury; (4) preferential right to issue State loans; (5) right to establish bonded warehouses; (6) power to make advances on growing crops, for the due recovery of which the "oboms," or chiefs, of the various districts are to be held responsible.

As I mentioned before, the charter has been granted to the National Bank of Egypt, but on the express understanding that one-quarter of the capital is to be offered to Italy and one-quarter to a French syndicate represented in this country by M. Alfred Rie (Councillor d'Etat to the Emperor), leaving the balance to be held by the National Bank of Egypt, one-half in the hands of the Bank's shareholders. The agent of the Bank (Mr. Mac Gillivray) has been here for the last four weeks making the necessary arrangements.

The capital is to be £200,000 in £10 shares, and they expect to have the issue ready about October of this year, if not before. It appears to be the intention of the founders to institute a State bank, with an agricultural department attached for the better development of the branch of industry; and therein I personally think they are wise, as the country, as far as I have seen it, is marvellously fertile, and will undoubtedly pay amply in that direction. I understand the chief credit of the establishment of the bank belongs to the British Minister here (Sir John Harrington), who, by his successful advocacy of it, has secured a diplomatic triumph for his country, and a progressive one for this. The great drawback at present is the lack of transport. When the most important matter is arranged there will I think, be a good profit in both cereals and cotton.

Negotiations are now very actively progressing with a view to the extension of the railway from its present terminus, which is at Dire Dawa, 130 kilometres from the port of Djibouti, to this place, a distance of about 460 kilometres.

The question is, however, under what auspices the railway will be constructed. The present railway was constructed by a French company, aided by British capital and subsequently subsidised by the French Government. Now the French and English shareholders are anxious to carry out the extension under international auspices, with universal free ports throughout Abyssinia. In the course of the negotiations, however, the French Government seem reluctant to accept, though they have been assured that it has the approval of the Emperor, who also stipulates for an undertaking from England, France, and Italy of the independence of their territory—a perfectly reasonable and, on any fair, reasonable request. The shareholders are taking the view that a railway under such conditions would be with an agreed and universal tariff, is a remarkably sound commercial idea. We are now all waiting for the solution of this question.

(Editor notes on this subject has already appeared in our columns.)

EGYPTIAN ESTATES, LIMITED.

The following is from the London "Financial Times":

Of the many companies recently formed to invest money in the land of the Pharaohs few seem to stand so good a chance of success as that registered under the title of Egyptian Estates, Limited. The company, which early in March offered for public subscription 250,000 Ordinary shares, is fortunate in the possession of an extremely strong and businesslike board, under whose direction it ought to be able to secure an exceptional measure of success.

The chairman, who is also on the directorate of the Bank of Egypt, has been connected with Egypt for some twenty-eight years, and knows the country thoroughly. Sir John Harcourt Maxwell, another director, is a trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Delta Light Railways, and the Egyptian Delta Light Railways. Mr. Gerald A. Sheppard, who is also on the board, is, of course, a member of the well-known firm of Sheppards, Pelly, Scott and Company, and is a director of the Abokir Land Company. These three names alone are a guarantee of the quality of the London directorate that quality of distinction to which all first-class companies aspire.

But in addition to an extremely strong English control, the company has the benefit of an advisory board in Egypt, consisting of two gentlemen whose names are a guarantee of their experience. Mr. R. Langford Anderson, the general manager of the Egyptian Land Company, is an acknowledged authority on Egyptian land, and is the pioneer of that system of irrigation which has done so much to promote the agricultural prosperity of the country; while Mr. George Nongovich, the managing director of the George Nongovich Egyptian Hotels Company, is a gentleman of considerable business experience in Egypt, and is capable of an advisory board in Cairo, working in conjunction with a strong and well-informed directorate in London, ought to ensure both enterprise and efficiency in the conduct of the company's affairs. The capital of the under-mentioned is £250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 20,000 Debenture shares of £1 each, and the company has powers to create such as £1,000,000 of Debenture stock, and in the event of opportunities offering it will be able to have at its disposal a capital of £1,300,000.

C. BRANDAUER & Co's. LIMITED.

Circular Pointed PENS.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Bling Pens.

Assorted Sample Box for seven stamps from the WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY.

The Cape-to-Cairo railway will shortly reach Kalamo, one hundred miles north of Victoria Falls, where the administrative centre of North-West Rhodesia is situated. The line will immediately be continued to Broken Hill, where large copper and other minerals are situated some 350 miles further north. Nothing has yet been decided as to the route to be followed by the railway after Broken Hill is reached. It is expected that the new railway bridge over the Falls will be opened for traffic early in June.

EXPORT OF GUM ARABIC.

During the month of March, 934,719 kilos of gum arabic, valued at £18,807, were exported from Egypt. In the same month of 1904 the exports were 955,026 kilos, of the value of £19,473; an increase in 1905 of 59,255 kilos, value £1,335.

From the 1st January to the 31st March, 1905, the exports to England and her Mediterranean possessions were 294,938 kilos, value £5,837; Germany, 460,042 kilos, value £10,043; Austria-Hungary, 201,171 kilos, value £4,527; France and Algeria, 638,551 kilos, value £14,362; Italy, 99,225 kilos, value £2,293; Turkey, 2,796 kilos, value £61; America, 297,095 kilos, value £6,685; and to other countries 331,173 kilos, value £7,455, an increase over 1904 of 544,155 kilos, value £12,951.

During the year ending the 30th November, 1904, as compared to 7,838,000 kilos, valued at £180,000, during the corresponding period of 1903.

Professor Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, has prepared a valuable report on this commodity in the course of which he remarks: "This is a danger of the Sudan being its market, due largely to the competition of Senegal gum. The superiority of the latter is not intrinsic, but is due to the fact that the Senegal industry is organised, whereas that of the Sudan is not. Its deficiencies are mainly owing to inefficient collection and sorting."

As a consequence of this report, a meeting of the principal gum merchants in the Sudan was summoned, and much discussion ensued. The merchants are not generally inclined to admit the defects attributed to their system. The attitude of the merchants is not surprising, but in this connection their views are of less importance than those of their customers. It may be difficult to introduce any improved system of collection, but something may perhaps be done to improve the system of sorting. The subject will, without doubt, receive the attention of the Sudan Government.

NILE VALLEY COMPANY.

The managing director, in his report, dated Allaghi, the 23rd ult., states: "Good progress is being made in all departments. Everything is very satisfactory. There is a good supply of camels. Pumps during very well. Hope to be able to start at the end of the month. Shaft No. 5, 2000 ft. level. Croquet making good progress. The total length is 36 ft. Expect to cut vein within the next 20 ft. Shaft No. 1, 10 ft. extracted stone, estimate the value at £7,500, £10,000. The steps look very well; contains visible gold. Abolish borings commenced 19th April.

THE TOKAR SYNDICATE.

The committee of the London Stock Exchange has appointed the 11th inst. as a special dealing day for the following securities: Tokar (Syndicate) Prospecting Syndicate, 5,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 5,000. The Syndicate has acquired the exclusive right to prospect for metals, minerals, and precious stones (other than salt and natron) on all unenclosed lands, over an area estimated at about 9,000 square miles in the north-east of Egypt, between latitudes 28° 30' and 29° 30' North of the equator, and longitude 30° 30' East of Greenwich. The area is cultivated, especially along the Khor Baraka. There is a considerable population. Quartz reefs are known to exist, old workings are known to exist both north and south of this concession, and it is confidently anticipated that similar workings will be located here.

LADY OF THE HOUSE (No page before, from the country): "Now Adolphus, I want you to take Eudymon out for his afternoon walk; and, as you have not seen many of the sights of London, you had better go along the Strand and see Cleverly's Boodle. You know it is very old—so old that Moses probably saw it when he led the Israelites out of Egypt."

Page-Boy (with attention): "Lor, now, mum, to think that he should have come all this way round."



This Series of Pens write as smoothly as a Lead Pencil. Neither Scratch nor Spurt, the points being rounded by a special process.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Bling Pens.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
30 words	" 8 " 16 " 24
Every 10 words	" 2 " 4 " 6

Advertisements are inserted on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARK REGISTER. A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt, including all Europe and America. Free—One postal stamp. Post free.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sends post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising in Alexandria belongs to T. Victor & Co., Advt. Agents, 31, Osherson's Square. Special rates for advertising all clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch.

A YOUNG MAN (20), knowing Arabic, French, Italian, Turkish, desired situation, Alexandria or Cairo, as assistant or secretary to a collector. Offers security up to £1,000. Address, No. 25,890, "Egyptian Gazette" office.

ARABIC LESSONS given by a Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply Mr. Shafik, "Egyptian Gazette" office.

BLUE TYPEWRITERS, Nos. 5, 23, No. 7, 211, W. T. Emma, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 85. 80-6-9005.

BORMAN & Co. have received a further supply of Lord Cromer's Report, 1902, P.T. 5 per copy. 25897-4-1.

BORMAN & Co.'s Suits to Measure, from P.T. 250, cannot be beaten for quality and fit. 25898-6-1.

BORMAN & Co. have on sale a large assortment of Ladies' Summer Dress Materials, consisting of Muslin, Linen, Drills, Prints, and this "Woolens. Lowest possible prices combined with good quality. 25899-3-2.

BORMAN & Co.'s Lending Library. For terms of subscription and new catalogue apply as above. 25900-1-1.

BORMAN & Co. for Groceries, Wines, and China. Rippinella's Stores and Kitchen Utensils. Chippinella's Store, opposite Cook's. 25901-6-1.

DEMOISELLE française demande place de comédie première femme de chambre, garde-malade, après de classe; royaume de préférence. S'inscrire à L. B. Rudolph's Home, Le Caire. 25892-3-2.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT would give service during voyage in exchange for passage home, early in July. Address, No. 25,874, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25873-6-4.

ENGLISHMAN, knowing French, Italian, Arabic, Greek, Book keeping, desires occupation afterwards. Address, No. 25,891, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25891-3-2.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, a House and the yard, "Elvira" (property of James Howat, Esq.). Sale will take place at the Arsenal (where they may be seen any day from 9 a.m. to noon and from 3 to 7 p.m.), on Saturday, May 6th, at 5 p.m. 25893-2-2.

LANCASTER HOUSE, Sharia Wabou-el-Mohay, Cairo. Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable. 25899-15-6-9005.

SUMMER RESIDENCE, Ibrahimieh, cool detached house and garden. High position, near station and bath; seven rooms; June, July, August, September. Moderate rent for the four months. P.T. 8, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25894-6-1.

TO LET, Ibrahimieh, summer furnished house; two flats; garden; splendid situation. Apply, No. 25,854, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25854-6-6.

TO LET at Alexandria, off Route de France, for the summer, a large airy, roomy furnished house; 8 rooms; garden. For particulars apply, Magasin Victoria, Alexandria. 25883-9-2.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CAIRO.

On and after Sunday next May 7th the service will be as follows:—
Celebration of Holy Communion 8 a.m.
Morning Service 9.50 a.m.
Evening Service 6.30 p.m.

CHURCH H. DUTCHER, Chaplain.

25899-1.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.
St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA.
and 35-37 Noble Street, LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

CLOTHS:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Bider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUGS, STUDB, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.
Cairo & Alexandria.

